AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL-Concert.

Index to Advertisements.

ANTERNEST - 3d Pene - 6t) count.

ANTERNEST - 3d Pene - 6t) count.

ANTOUNCEMENTS - 8th Page - 6th column.

BANKING Holder says Bankers - 7th Page - 5th column.

BANKING Holder says Bankers - 7th Page - 5th column.

BENNESS NOTICES - 4th Page - 5th column.

DANCING ACADEMIE - 3d Page - 5th column.

DANCING ACADEMIE - 3d Page - 5th column.

EINCHON NOTICES - 3d Page - 5th column.

EINCHOLD - 3d Page - 5th column.

FINANCIAL - 7th Page - 4th and 5th columns.

GRATES AND FROM BANKER - 6th Page - 4th column.

HELF WANTEL - 6th Page - 4th column.

LOST AND FOUND - 3d Page - 5th column.

MAPILARY AND PART - 18th Page - 6th column.

MAPILARY AND PART - 18th Page - 6th column.

MAPILARY AND PAGE - 4th column.

MAPILARY AND PAGE - 5th Page - 6th column.

MINING - 6th Page - 4th column.

MINING - 6th Page - 4th column.

MINING - 6th Page - 4th column.

MINING - 8th Page - 4th column.

PELITICAL NOTICES - 5th Page - 6th column.

FERMENS - 2d Page - 5th column.

FERMING - 6th Page - 4th column.

FERMING - 6th Page - 5th column.

SUMMER HESONIS-3d Page-5th column.

Therefore 3d Page-5th column.

The Tier-3d Page-5th column.

To Willer II MAY CONCERS-6th Page-4th column.

Dasiness Konces

"ALDERNEY BRAND"

CONDENSED MILK MILLER & Co.—Best place in New-York to buy Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Shppers for ladies, misses, rentennen and youths, good articles, pepular prices, is at MILLER & Co. S. 23 West 14thst. WILBOR'S COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME.

WILBOR'S COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME.

Persons who have been taking Cob-Laver oil, will be bleased to learn that Dr. Wilber has sneeceded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the bare Oil and Lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in Lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many prisons whose cases were pronounced topeless, and who had taken the clear Oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using his preparation. He sure and get the wentine. Manufactured outry by A. B. Wilson, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all fraguists.

New-Dork Daily Eribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MOUNING.

FOREIGN.-A French Ministry has been definitely constituted. === The naval demonstration on the Albanian coast is to take place on Monday next. Ex-President Gonzales, of Santo Domingo, has been purchasing war material at St. Thomas. === 11 is reasserted that Russia tried to form an alliance with France against Germany last year.

DOMESTIC.-The Massachusetts Greenback Conrention nominated General H. Binney Sargent for Severnor, and other State officers were also nomnated. === Memphis celebrated the continued good health of the city yesterday. === Some California Indians are said to have caught a "genline" sea serpent. === : A reception was given last wening to the delegates to the great Presbyterian Conference in Philadelphia. = President Hayes pent yesterday in Sacramento. === The news of arrest of S. M. Waite, the defaulting bank president, created much excitement in Brattleboro, Vt. - David Senton subscribed \$10,000 to the Cincinnati Art Museum fund. = There was a grand reunion of the Army of the Cumberland at Toledo yesterday. ==== Republican county officers have been counted out in Arkaneas: the fate of the repudiation amendment is purposely concealed.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A reward of \$500 was offered for the arrest of the persons who assaulted the Republicans of the Eighth Ward, Brookiya, Tuesday night. === Gen-Grant informed the Republican National Committee that be could not preside at any political meeting. - An enthusiastic meeting of the Boys in Blue was held at Republican Hall. Corporation Council Whitney decided that successor to Judge Sinnott can be chosen at the the Leslie will contest. === The Grand Jury began its investigation of alleged irregularities in the purchase of property for the East River Bridge. === The Standard Oil Company has laid a pipe line through Bayonne, N.J. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.54 cents. Stocks opened dull and strong, and afterward were active and lower, closing weak and unsettled.

THE WEATHER. - TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair and slightly cooler weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 67°; lowest, 55°;

WHY THE SOUTH IS SOLID FOR HANCOCK From The Staunton Valley Virginian, July 29, 1880.

"Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. THESE ARE THE SAME PRINCIPLES FOR which they reught for four tears. Remember the men who poured forth their life blood on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket."—I Wate Hampton, at the meeting in the interest of Democratic harmony in Virginia, at Staunton, July 26, 1880.

From four prominent Democrats of Staunton, who sat on the platform while Hampton spoke. We, the undersigned, heard the speech of General Wade Hampton, delivered in Stanaton, on the 26th of July. We have also read the report thereof published in The Valley Virginian on the 29th of July, and hereby certify that that report was substantially correct.

H. C. Tinsley,
A. C. Gordon,
Hugh F. Lylk.

Staunton, Fa., Aug. 26, 1880.

Staunton, Va., Aug. 26, 1880.

WHY SOLDIERS MUST FOR FOR HANCOCK.

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., April 23, 1880.

Dear Sir: Your favor was duly received. I sould most cheerfully introduce and urge the passage of a bill, such as you suggest, but with the present Democratic House pension bills do not have much favor. It has become actions of such bills do not have much favor. It has become aimost impossible to get consideration of such a bill at all, and when considered, its chance of passing the House is very remote, and the Rebel General who is at the head of the Pension Committee in the Senate is still more averse to allowing any such bills to pass. It would not be at all probable, therefore, that the bill will be got through. I will confer with your brother. If he thinks there is anything in the matter I will very cordially act in the matter. Very truly, F. E. Beltzhoover. E. W. CURRIDEN, esq.

Suffolk County takes the premium in expeditious bigamy, a resident of that region having married two wives in two weeks. He will bave an abundance of lessure during the next three years to repent of his undue enterprise.

The Democratic party of this State is not in the enviable position of the Republican party. one of whose members commanded the nomination for Chief-Judge by his merits and record without opposition from any source. There is evidently to be a contest, and perhaps a bitter one, in the Saratoga Convention. Besides Judge Rapallo, Samuel Hand, William C. Ruger, and Albertus Perry are already in the field with delegations behind them. These names alone contain the germs of an oldfashioned Democratic riot.

A telegram from Mr. Torrans, Secretary of the Republican State Committee of Arkansas, sheds some light upon the delay in counting the votes cast for and against the Repudia-

taken in that direction, and the Governor of the State is expected in this city to-day to bring the greetings of the Solid South to Tammany Hall. Mr. Torrans had entailed upon us? reports a prominent Democrat as saying that the amendment has been adopted, but will probably be counted out. In any event, this same excellent author- t y if the Democratic party could upon any ity declared, the result would not be known one disputed issue have had its way. It needs until after the Presidential election. The Hancock ; its defeat would injure local candidates for Congress. So the count is indefinitely postponed, and all access to the returns is denied. A pleasant picture of the height which the cool rascality of the Solid South in dealing with elections has reached!

Senator Conkling's excellent letter to a Western editor, which will be found else- more likely to be right now than then? where, is a compact and telling presentation of the chief issues of the canvass. Mr. Conkling puts one of the leading thoughts of his recent speech in a new form when he quaintly says of the proposition that the impoverished non-taxpaying South shall be allowed to col-"In a joint-stock association, all stockwho own but little, there is much unwisdom in it."

Hancock's financial record to discredit the assertion of a leading Greenbacker in the West, printed elsewhere, that the present Democratic candidate was ready to accept the Greenback nomination for the Presidency. The statement that General Hancock wrote such a letter may be false, but there is nothing in his past views to raise such a presumption. His only record upon finance prior to this campaign is to be found in his letter vehemently approving the platform of 1868. That platform demanded greenback inflation, and a repudiation of the contract with respect to the taxation of Government bonds. Since that time up to the day of his nomination his only other expression of views upon the finances was in favor of unlimited silver coinage. This was not publicly made, but the statement has never been denied, so far as we know. Lastly, General Hancock has hailed as "glorious" a supposed victory, which was obtained, if at all, upon a platform which demanded that greenbacks shall be a legal tender for Government bonds, and that 800,000,000 debased silver dollars shall be coined. This is General Hancock's whole financial record. The Greenbackers of Maine have hailed the results in that State as "indorsements" of their "principles," and General Hancock has called those results "glorious." General Weaver, General Hancock, and the Greenback party of Maine are of one mind about them. But is it quite honorable for so good a Greenbacker as General Hancock has proved himself, to be masquerading behind the Cincinnati platform, which professes to demand "honest "money." General Weaver represents General Hancock's financial creed, and the latter could make an entirely consistent record by withdrawing in General Weaver's favor and giving him his vote.

SUPPOSE ---

The Democratic party asks to be trusted with power. Not with the partial control which goes with the majority in both branches of Congress, and which one might suppose would be all that a party lately in armed rebellion would have the effrontery to ask. This they have already, but it does not satisfy well to remember this. Whoever distrusts both parties, and would have each act as a check upon the other, should consider the circumstance that the Senate is now Democratic and that Republican succe-s in this election cannot change it, while Democratic success means the surrender of the whole Government and leaves no cheek anywhere upon the dominant party. Is this a wise or safe thing to do ? Let us see. They come to us with an appeal to their record, and pledging themselves anew in the first article of their creed to their ancient doctrines and traditions. Let us try them by that test. They have been asserting their profounder patriotism and superior statesmanship, and thereon demanding possession of the Government, for twenty years. In these twenty years they have several times told us what they would do if they ad the power.

Suppose that upon one of these occasions they had been trusted-what would have been the condition of the country to-day? Would it have been better or worse off than under the Republican administration which they have so persistently opposed? This is as fair a test as could be made, and we are invited to it by their appeal to the record.

Suppose, then, that the Democratic party had had its will, unopposed by a Republican Congress, from 1854 to 1860. Would the country have been better or worse off, with Kansas and Nebraska Slave States, and slavery made national?

Suppose that in 1860 the people of the North, frightened by the threats of the Southern Democracy, had elected a Democrat for President. Should we have been better or worse off with the new Territories given to slavery, freedom crowded into a corner, the slave-block in Washington, slavedrivers in every State, free speech suppressed, and the whole country under the rule of a

slave oligarchy? Suppose we had assented to the Democratic construction of the Constitution that a State could not be coerced; or that a sovereign State could not be invaded; or that slaves escaping from the enemy could not be enlisted, employed or even harbored within our lines, but must be returned to their mas- checked by the indisposition of producers to ters; or that in the midst of flagrant war opened upon us by rebels in arms, we should confess ourselves in the wrong and sue for peace. Should we have been better or worse last year, although the price at New-York of war. Upon that board were such foreign officers off had the Democratic party had its way on any or all these issues?

Suppose that in 1864, when the rebellion had barely twelve months left of life, we had one third the quantity received during the assented to the Democratic proposition that same weeks last year. Corn receipts and exthe war was a failure, and brought that party into power to make peace. Should we have been better or worse off with a broken Union and divided country ?

plan in 1868 of paying the National debt in those of last year in value, until the free moveworse for it to-day 7

tion of the Democrats in 1876 that the Resumption Act was a hindrance to resumption,

we have been better or worse off with the uncertain values and inflated currency which the war to put down a Democratic rebellion

Finally, sweep over the record of these twenty years and consider what would have been the effect upon the people and the counnot to be pointed out that in every instance adoption of the amendment would injure Democratic success would have been disastrous to the best interests of the country and the cause of human progress. And yet the same men who clamor now for absolute power have been just as clamorous for it at every stage of the period referred to, and equally confident at each that the country would be benefited by a change. We can judge now whether it would have been. Are they any

THE PAN-PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL.

The great Presbyterian Council, which meets to-day in Philadelphia, will doubtless be held, by a large portion of the religious world, to be of as much importance and interest as the lect and spend the revenues of the country: coming Presidential election. It represents every branch of this powerful sect, and dele-"holders, and all classes of stockholders, gates will probably be present from every should have their full share and full rights; country in the world where it has a footing. "but whenever those who own the bulk, In Scotland, the birthplace of Knox and the "put the whole into the hands of those Kirk. Presbyterianism has always been in fine, close accordance with the thoughtful, dogmatic, belligerent character of the people. They have debated for two centuries over It is a fact that there is nothing in General every plank of its creed, every modification of its discipline and government, and have managed to divide the original trunk denomination into half a dozen branches. All of these-the Established, Free, Reformed, Original Secession, and United Presbyterian churches-will be represented in this Convention. The Irish Presbyterian, the Datch Reformed of Germany, Austria, Belgium, and the Netherlands, the Free Swiss, the Spanish Christian, the Waldensian Church of Italy, the National Reformed of France, all the Synods of the United States (bowever differing in politics), the feebler branches of Australia, Canada, New-Zealand, Africa and Ceylon, have entered into this friendly alliance and will have a hearing in this conference. The delegates assembled at Edinburgh in

the first Council, 1877, represented a constituency estimated at 9,000,000 communicants and a church attendance as large as half the population of the United -States. When it is considered, in addition to their numerical strength, that this church is, as a rule, composed of the decent, intelligent, reading, reasoning class in every community, that it probably possesses fewer members unable to read and write than any other Christian sect, we may form some idea of its present power and influence in every State. It is the most aggressive, perhaps, of the Protestant churches; it boasts of being emphatically a proselyting. missionary body; the Calvinist carries his creed conspicuously displayed to all men, as did the Jew his phylactery, and has always been ready either to argue or to burn in its de fence, as the times demanded. From the days of Knox until now he has been a litigious, obstinate, impracticable fellow; not, probably, the most suave or agreeable of the Christian family. But he is honest, just, and as faithful to his God and to his friend as to the creed laid down in the Westminster Confession; he cannot go further than that. It is true that this very reasoning, disputatious habit has widened his creed strangely. Presbyterianism has at different times included the broadest variety of doctrine, from high Calvinism to Unitarianism. Yet, be it remembered, the individual Presbyterian was seldom a radical, or a liberal; the church may have been an accretion of widely differing docthem. They want absolute control-posses- trines, but each man held to but one, with sion of all departments of the Government. It | all the bigotry of an intense and concentrated nature. Great divisions in this sect have been made and sustained with bitterness and rancor on the most trivial differences in opinion or

Nothing, in fact, has more strongly proved the elevation of the Christian church during recent times to the higher levels of brotherly love and charity marked out for it by the Saviour than the simultaneous movement among Presbyterian churches of late to unite their differences. The difficulty indeed was not in joining their creeds, for the differences there were merely nominal, but in subduing the old inflexible spirit in themselves, which, in the days of Knox and Cromwell, constituted the backbone of a saint of

The present Council is the outgrowth of this most admirable and holy Christian union. Many of the leading men in the denomination in Europe will be present, and all, we presume, in our own country. The papers to be read and the addresses are almost all, as we observe, singularly in harmony with the spirit of the church, ponderous and carefully composed exegeses of polemical and abstruse subjects. The speakers from this city and one or two Western synods, however, propose to grapple with modern problems, such as intemperance, the teaching of children, the proper support of clergymen, etc. The proceedings of the conference will be an intellectual and moral stimulus to all Presbyterians, and as it undoubtedly is one of the strongest of the levers which are lifting the world to civilization and a better life, the good effects will be more widely spread than it is possible to estimate.

IMPORTS DANGEROUSLY LARGE.

The imports last week were dangerously large, amounting in value to \$12,797,557. This has been exceeded only once for seven years; in the week ending March 6 the value was \$13,878,046. In one other week, the one ending April 17, the imports were \$12,273,708. and in eight other weeks this year the value has exceeded \$11,000,000. Very large imports at this time are particularly unfavorable because the exports of breads.uffs have been sell at present prices. From September 1 to 11. inclusive, the exports of wheat were only 7.581,260 bushels against 10,889,521 bushels was 512 cents lower. At Chicago and M lwaukee, too, the receipts of wheat during the first half of September were less than ports, it is true, are a little larger than they were last year, and the price is 3 cents higher. But the gain in that respect is com- Manon intimates, they had before them no very paratively so small that the exports of do- deficult question. The slightest knowledge of the Suppose we had adopted the Democratic mestic products must fall materially below greenbacks. Would our credit be better or ment of wheat begins again. Largely increasing imports and decreasing exports Suppose the people had credited the asser- threaten to arrest the flow or gold to this country, and this, in the present condition of the banks and the money market, would and on the strength of it given them the quickly produce serious disturbance, at least not at all probable that French historians would

the returns of the votes should be canvassed of that act upon the material welfare and reserve of \$5,329,825, loans having been immediately. Not a single step has been business prosperity of the country? Should further expanded to \$314,123,500, and deposits to \$298,928,700. That gold in large amount is still sent to the interior appears from the fact that the imports of gold for the week ending Friday were \$3,890,329, and the payments by the Assay Office were \$3,874,583, while the Treasury and the banks together neither gained nor lost any amount of importance, if the absurd method of reporting "averages" does not in this instance widely misrepresent the condition of the banks. It is true that the largest payments by the Treasury were on Thursday, and thus were counted in the bank returns of Friday only, but the shipments westward and southward were doubtless continued through the week. That specie amountfrom this city, when the West has previously been supplied far more than ever before, and when the movement of crops is unusually sluggish, seems somewhat strange. A dispatch from Washington, too, says that the Treasury succeeded in putting out \$822,496 in silver coin last week, and the new order of the Secretary will materially facilitate the distribution of these coins throughout the country. In truth, the demand in the interior for money of all kinds is unprecedented. But the enermous trade which is now pressing Eastern merchants as they never were pressed before, and crowding all lines of transportation westward, will cause immense payments from the West and South to the East after a short time, so that the drain of money now experienced cannot be permanent. The question is whether it will last long enough and be large enough, before the return flow commences, to exhaust the resources at command of the banks. Excessive imports form one important ele-

ment in the problem, and the position of foreign banks is another. Last week the Bank of England lost £470,000 in bullion, and the Bank of France 10,202,000 francs, while the Bank of Germany gained only 7,020,000 marks. The latter change reduces the aggregate loss of the Bank of Germany to about \$10,435,000 for the past seven weeks, while the loss of the Bank of France in the same time has been \$7,180,000, and the loss of the Bank of England in the same time has been \$5,441,000. The prevailing belief that the loss of gold cannot go much further is the only visible explanation of the refusal of the Bank of England to raise its rate of discount thus far, but that belief is not shared by Continental bankers, and strong measures to check the outflow have already been taken in Germany and France-in Germany, apparently, with some success at last. The British opinion is largely based upon expectation that imports by this country from Great Britain will increase, as at present they do increase. Moreover, The Economist remarks that "a reserve of £16,000,000 will bear " some diminution before the rate need be put up to keep a sufficient supply of bullion in "the country." But a loss of \$2,350,000 in bullion last week, which has been followed, since the statement, by a further loss of about \$250,000, may have reduced the reserve so far that precautionary measures against further reduction will be considered this week. Though the proportion of reserve is still quite large-on Thursday 53 per cent-the coin and bullion in the bank now amount to £27,900,000, against £35,220,000 at this date last year, a decrease of \$36,600,000. Reports are now current that orders for gold from Europe have been countermanded, and that shipments have been stopped.

Domestic business of all kinds is remarkably active and prosperous, and all the more prosperous because there is but little specu lative excitement. Water rates have declined a little; corn is taken at 334 cents from Chicago to Buffalo, 514 cents from Buffalo to New-York, and 912 cents from New-York to been 912 cents since August 1. In the proision market, prices have declined because of the removal of speculative pressure upward at the West. Prices of many products are slightly lower, though accumulating reports of injury to the new cotton crop have caused a slight advance. Wheat improved a little toward the close of the week because of the continued export demand and the decrease of shipments from the West.

THE EXECUTION OF ANDRE. The centennial observation of the capture of Major Andre, which takes place to-day, will recall those remarkable imputations upon the course pursued by General Washington which are much older than Lord Mahon's History of England, but which find in that work their most authoritative and respectable exposition. It was this writer who declared that the death of Andre was the "greatest blot" upon the career of Washington. But this had been said before by English writers in prose and in verse, and there is not, perhaps, in Euglish history a more signal instance of the pertinacity with which the English mind always decides international questions upon the side to which it unturally inctines. It is conveniently forgotten that, notwith standing the negotiations which Clinton had carried on so long with Arnoid for the virtual surrender of the stronghold, the British commander was not as" sured of Arnold's sincerity. The mission of Andre was undertaken in order that the treason of the American might be reduced, to use Clinton's own word, to something like certainty." Andre was sent, also, to gain information respecting the force at West Point, the military positions in the neighborhood, and all elso which it was necessary to know if an assault was to be made upon the works successfully. This information Andre obtained in a documentary form from Arneld. The English emissary knew perfectly well what risk he was running. He was not even in his landing protected by a flag of truce. He was not less a spy because he braved the penalties to which civilized warfare has doomed such character. He was captured without his nutform. The fatal documents in his possession were concealed in his boot. When he was taken he betrayed himself by his own blundering, which rendered his pass from Ainold of no value.

Once captured, Major Andre owed it to the forbearance of General Washington that he was not at once executed. Legally no form of trial was neces sary. Sir William Howe banged Nathan Hale, without any couri-martial, a few hours after he was made prisoner. The Board to which General Washington committed the consideration of the case was composed of General officers, every one a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the laws as Stirling, La Fayette and Baron Steuben, men of honor and thoroughly acquainted with all necessary precedents. Their decision was accepted by Wash ington, but it was sanctioned by his own good sense and conviction of duty. Lord Mahon's contemptnons estimate of the officers composing the board is noworthy of serious relutation. Even if the American Generals had been ignorant rustics, as Lord laws of war was sufficent. When the Adjutant-General of the English Army was discovered in dis guise, with plans of West Point upon his person, after a conference with an American General who had abscorded, what was to be done? It is irritating to think that there should ever have been any dispute about the matter. If Major Andre had been a Fr neh instead of an English General, it is have adopted such a style of critician. We doubt if the amendment to the people provided that utive veto. What would have been the effect. The New-York banks now report a surplus any incident of the Revolution has been so persist-

ently misrepresented as the trial and execution of Andre. All sorts of floating falsehoods have been told by British writers, until the refutation of them has become a weariness; while Andre's acknowledgment of the kindness and consideration with which he was treated has been persistently ignored

Every American is and should be jealous of the great and good name and fame of Washington. It is pleasant to-day to remember that through all this difficult business he exhibited nothing but his characteristic magnanimity and benevolence. He did nothing which he was not obliged to do; and nothng which any British commander would not have lone under the same circumstances. Andre was not less a spy because he was young, handsome, acconplished and amiable; because he was beloved by his commander and respected by his brother officers; because his zeat for the cause of his King betrayed him into an employment usually reserved for men of meaner position; because Sir Henry ing to \$3,800,000 should be withdrawn Clinton wished to reduce the intamy of Benedict Arnold to a "certainty." As Mr. Bancroft observes, "Andre took his life in his hand when he prepared to carry out his orders." Not withstanding his ignominious fate, he occupies a position in history which is neither a low nor a mean one. The wretch with whom he was sent to transact this disreputable and dangerous business is to-day execrated ooth in the land of his berth and the land to which he fled from the penalties of his crime; while Andre is still "pitied by geotle minds," and has no stain upon his memory, save that which Americans are willing to forget, unless gratuitous slander of one who is yet "first in the hearts of his countrymen" compels them to remember if.

Whatever could be said has been said in extenuation of the crime of Arnold, but no ingenuity can extricate him from the mire of infamy into which he has faller. There is a feeling which nothing has yet mitigated, that the character of the man was essentially false and selfish. There was a touch of hypocrisy in his nature which finds a sufficient expression in the letter which, after his flight, he addressed to Washington. "The beart," be said, which is conscious of its own rectitude cannot atiempt to palliate a step which the world may censure as wrong." The traitor lived long enough to find out that fine phrases could not save him from contempt: and there is a grun satisfaction in renembering that he died degraded, impoverished and despised.

Was the Union cause "lost" also? The South

For twenty years the Democratic party has been denouncing loyalty as "sectionalism," and for twenty years there have been doughfaces who have believed "harmony and good feeling" to be of more importance than loyalty.

Is there a Union soldier who can read Lincoln's immortal address at Gettysburg and vote for Hancock and the Solid South f If he can, he must be convenced that his comrades who fell in battle "died in vain."

Hancock is quiet now. That "glorious" dispatch to Plaisted has cost him thousands of votes.

There have been a few faint denuals that Plaisted's election was a Greenback victory. The men who elected him ought to know, and as they " fused " on a resolution at their Tuesday convention we have in that a truthful expression of their opinion. They say: "The election of General Plaisted to the office of Governor and the reelection of our representation in Congress are unquestionable inorsements of our principles by the State of Maine." Everybody knows who comprise "our representa-tion in Congress"-two men, both rampant infla-tionists, Ladd and Murch. The latter was a professional striker before he went to Congress, like the former, is an ignorant and totally man for the position. "Our principles," therefore, are Greenback principles pure and simple. Hancock says their success is "giorious."

What is the Democratic record on appropriations ? An increase of \$41,000,000 in five years. On resumption ? Solid opposition and attack for five years. 'Rah for a "change"!

Hancockian definition of "glorious": Unlimited silver, unlimited paper, down with the National banks, ruin to the bondholders.

Mr. Jackson, the St. Louis Greenback orator, says again that there is not the slightest doubt that Hancock consented in a letter to Blanton Duncan to accept a Greenback nomination for President on a ticket with General Butler. What has Hancock to say to this? What has the honest-money man, the business man, the capitalist to say to it?

In 1860 William H. English, speaking for Northern Democrats and doughtaces, declared the Repub-Liverpool. The decline in ocean rates has hean party to be the sectional party, and called for its annihilation as the only way to secure "bar-In 1880 the same William H. English makes a similar declaration. Now, as then, the Solid South and the Democrats of the North cry Amen! Now. and the Democrats of the North cry Amen! Now, as then, the way to "harmony and good feeling" is to let the South have us own way. Now, as then, the voice of the doughface is heard decrying "sectionalism" and begging to have the politics of the day litted to a higher plane, and the honorable gentlemen of the South treated with more consideration.

If to oppose the principles of Lee and Jackson be " sectionalism," then it is a patriotic duty for every Northern man to be a "sectionalist,"

There is one way, and only one way, to end sectional strife, and that is to have the South recognize what Horace White and his Independent Republican associates happily call the "fact that the war ended in a conquest, not in a compromise." It cannot be ended on Wade Hampton's basis that the sectional controversy begar in 1787, and "ended, for the time being, at Appointiox," unless the North is prepared to admit that the doughfaces have been right all the time.

Halfcock Hapcock declines to put himself on record against the payment of Southern claims. That is why the South hails his election as the "good time coming."

When Plaisted was nominated by the Greenbackers for Governor of Maine, he said: "I accept this nomination because I be leve I stand in full accord with the Greenback party. I am utterly opposed to the system which would from the currency of the country to a specie basis." Hancock says the triumph of these ideas is "glorious." Resumption would stand for a very short time with that principle on top in the Government.

If there is nothing in the Southern Claims question, and there is no danger of offending the South by pledging himself to oppose them, why does Hancock decline to say where he stands f

Abraham Lincoln, speaking at Gettysburg in 1863, said of the Union dead: "It is for us the living that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain." Fitzbugh Lee, at Portsmouth, Va., in September, 1880, said of the rebel dead: "It you desire that those heroes buried yonder shall not have died in vain, vote the Democratic ticket and vindicate the prioriples for which they sacrificed their lives." Which advice will the North follow! Or will the North, unitating the dougliface of old, allow the rebel view to triumph because a sectional agitation is "rubbish"!

PERSONAL.

Bishop Simpson, who was taken suddenly ill in the pulpit in San Francisco, is slowly recovering, and is expected home in October.

Mr. Giadstone in his recent voyage in the Grantully Castle amused houself with reading volumes Pleasure and pain have come to Mr. Spurgeon

paired; his fifteen hundredth sermon has been translated into Japanese, and his old malady, rheumatism, has settled in his knee. Much of Mr. Labouchere's fame, or notoriety, a

writer tersely says, has been acquired by his habit of saying what he thinks and being sued for his ca dor. Onida is the last to be afformed by The London Trath, and instead of making the required pology the contor compounds the offence. Mr. Thomas Hughes, in a speech at the reception Knexville, said : "From what be had beard he

expected to find the people of the South intolerant,

out found them instead cultured, retined and sociaole." Southern people can be x remely hospitable to distinguished alieus, and they often give domes-tic political opponents a warm reception. The Counters of Dudley, it is said, was so pleased with her portrait in one of the London " Boulevard weeklies" that she ordered 300 copies of the paper. If a beautiful American were to plactise the pro-

fession of good looks in the same manner, English-

men would say unpleasant things of American ladyhood.

M. Victorien Sardon's residence at Mariy-le-Rof was recently the scene of the golden wedding of his parents. Three generations took part, and also two of the witnesses of the marriage in 1830. A feature of the celebration was the firing of a sainte, directly after mass in the village church, with a battery of little cannon of the time of Louis XiV., which the dramatist had planted in front of the orangery.

It is said of the late W. H. Wills, one of the original writers of Punch and Dickens's other self in the novelist's newspaper enterprises, that "he was a bright and sunny writer, but his forte lay in sugresting 'subjects' for treatment by others, where he had few rivals. And in addition to his literary talents, he had great aptitude for business, to which

he brought quickness, shrewdness and indefatig The widow of President Polk is living at the cli homestead in Nashville and is remarkably vivacious for her years. She likes to talk about the career of her husband, and recently said : " Way should I not love to dwell upon the memory of the being with whom my days were spent to such supreme happeness? My life has been singularly free from sorrow and disappenement. The administration of my husband was a success, and he retired from office enjoying the respect and co-filence of his countrymen. It is natural, therefore, for me to dwell with fundness muon every bradent or the suprementary that results the happeners of " cumstance that recalls the happy past,"

General Grant will be entertained by the Boston Middlesex Club at a grand banquet, October 12 Of his fitness to act as a peacemaker between Russis a d China, The London Times says: "The special feature of Colonel Gordon's way out of the pending perplexity is his plan of committing the dispute to the arbitration of General Grant. Russia has long cultivated close relations with the United States, and especially with the party of which General Grant is and is likely to continue to be, the foremost personage. From General Grant individually, Pekin may age. From General Grant individually, Pekin in anticipate all the sympathy of which the foundari was faid during his visit to Tientsin, and which st gested the choice of him as a mediator between China and Japan, though the need of his kindiy offi-

GENERAL NOTES.

The North Topeka Argus deprecates warmly the appeals which are not infrequently made in the East for money and supplies to aid the colored refusees now to Kansas. It deciares that there are now fewer than 200 refugees in the barracks in North Topeka, and most of these are supporting themselves. The Argus adds: "It is time this begging abroad stopped. It is a disgrace every good citizen should condemy. Kaneas is able to take care of her own poor, and authorizes no begging in her name."

Dr. Martin Luther's own copy of the Vulgate, from which he translated the Bible into German, while living at Funker Förg,on the Wartourg (1521-'22) has been discovered. The director of a little watering place in Bohemia, Dr. Schlechta Ritter von Seamthorsky, is said to be in the possession of the precious volume, for which so many Latheran scholars have made the most diligent search. The margins of the single leaves of the Latin volume are covered with a great many corrections, conjectures and glosses, made by Luther, and written in his own hand. A Bohemuan paper states that this interesting book was formerly possessed by the Reyal Saxop Library, from which it passed a long time ago into the hands of the poet, Fan z Hvêzdy. From the latter Dr. Schlechta received the valuable "Handexemplar" as at present.

The statue of John Winthrop, which was unvelled in Scollay-square, Boston, last Thursday, is tous d-scribed: "The statue represents the Governor slad to ancient garb, standing with his right hand holding the roll of the colony charter, and his left bearing the volume of the Holy Scriptures. Behind him is shown the base of a newly-cut forest tree, with a rope attached. significant of fastening of the best in watch he may be supposed to have just reached the shore. The pedestal is of polished red granite, and bears appropriate inscriptions, which have been publis ed. The base upon which the nedestal rests is of hammered Quiney granite. The flaure is a dun'este of the statue placed by the State in the Capitol at Washington.

The London Positivists commemorated a fortnight ago the death of the founder of their religious system, Auguste Comte, in their ittile chapel off Lamb's Conduct-st. At the same time similar services were going on in Liverpool, where there is a small coterie of Co tists, in this city, in Stockholm, and of all places between the north and south poles, in Rio de Janeiro. The great centre of the commemoration was, of course, in Paris. First there was service at the grave of Com'e, and arterwards a meeting of the elect of French and English Posit victs in the house in the Rue Mons'e or la Prince, where Comre died. Dr. Bridges delivered an oration of the memory of Comre, Phere Lafitie read symmatically telegra as from various parts of the world, and the pro-ceedings were would up by a fraternal banquet in the

The Daily News (London) announces that large numbers of copies of a pamphiet cutitled "The Western Farmer" are being circulated in the United States by the Lilinois Free Trade League. Each copy is accompanied by a circular signed on behalf of the Exe cutive Committee by S. T. K. Prime, a Republican, and men, after commanding the pumphlet as a calm and reasonable statement of the advantages of Free Trade, say: "It will amply repay you to read it. You will find that the farmers of the great West pay three hundred and forty millions of dollars a year more than they should for their clothes and what they consume on their farms. Farmers are forced by the tariff to pay thu enormous tribute every year to the privileged classes, the protected aristocracy of this country. We have abolished the reign of the slave baron. It is time we broke the voke of the iron-lord and cotton-king as well, It is time to stop this legalized roborev of the many by the few, and the Western farmers of America are the men to stop it." These gentlemen, however, will be very careful to suppress the fact that this document was written by Mr. Mongredlen and published by the Cobien Club. It is simply an attempt of British manufacturers through their organized publication society to influence legislation in the United States.

HANCOCK AND THE GREENBACKERS.

MR. JACKSON DESTREATES HIS STATEMENT THAT HANCOCK DID CONSENT TO ACCEPT A GREEN-BACK NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF ITS TICKET WITH BUTLER.

From The St. Louis Globe Democrat, Sept. 19.

On Weednesday evening last, as Mr. George M. Jackson, the Greenback aposte, was delivering a Greenback speech in front of the Court House, as neededpactly altheded to General Hancock as seeking the Greenback nomination at Chicago, in connection with Ben Butler, and stated that General Hancock had even gone so far in that direction as to write a letter stating that he would accept the nomination on a ticket with Butler, if tendered him by the Greenback Convention. There statements having been telegraphed broadcast over the country have produced no atthe commercion in political circles. Mr. Blanton Duucan, the individual to whom Goneral Hancock was said to have written to letter, comes out in The Clincianati Enquirer in a card, saying among other things:

"The statements made by George M. Jackson in regard to General Hancock ever writing to me on the subject of accepting a normal and from the Greenbackers are interly talse. . . Mr. Jackson has always been a Republican, and is utterly opposed to the Democratic party."

MR. Jackson interviewed.

MR. JACKSON INTERVIEWED. A Globe Democrat reporter yesterday cailed apou Mr. Jackson and presented the care to aim for his inspection. Mr. Jackson stated that the statements made by min in his specifier true, absolutely and unequivocally true, and it was useless for Mr. Duncan to try and dear them.

deny them.
"Where did you see that letter from Hancock!" said

"Where did you see that the newspaper man.
"At Lousville, Ky."
"At want date !"
"I have forgoiten the exact date. It might have been in 1879. It was when all arrangements to: the Chicage Greenoack Convention had been made."
"How came Mr. Dancan to mention the matter to

you?"

"We were both Greenbackers, and were discussing the most available means for the canvass. Mr. Dancan suggested that if the Greenbackers were under upon some sood may heavy would achieve a great fridingly and save the country, and that the objects of the party would best be accomplished by non-mating Halmock, ite said we could then go to the Democratic National Convention and say to them we have normalised a man in that your party came so near normalisms in 1868, and force the Democratic party either to nominate of reject lam. He said it the Democratis were honest, and tealify wanted to defeat the Republicans they could not reject such a proposition. It was at this conference that my freed and relative, Mr. Dancan, slowed me the letter from Haucock, in which Mr. Lancock stated that he would accept the Greenback nomination."

"Did he proposition of Mr. Lancock stated that he would accept the Greenback nomination."

"He did. He was to get himself selected a delegate to the Greenback Convention. I was also to go to the Convention and add in partial slave was a nective member of the Greenback party, and working for its correlorated by the fact that Mr. Dancan was an active member of the Greenback party, and working for its secress. He had not then become affinited with the Democrats. I did no, approve of the scheme became I was carried Hancock would not consent units its tital cock."

"Who was to be on the theket with General Hancock."

"The ticket was to be Hancock and Butler." "We were both Greenbac ers, and were discussing

coes P ... The ticket was to be Hancock and Butler."

"The ticket was to be Hancsck and Butler."

Mr. Jackson also stated that he cooperated with Mr. Durcan in the Creenback cause until he ascertained that busean was rying to carry the Greenbackers over to the Duncaney.

"When do you discover that I"

"Mr. Dancan wrote me that he did not believe the Greenbacker could carry a single Congressional Distinct in the country. Captain Castleman, or Lexington, Ky., draninged him severely for his apostey. He also became any ived in a row with Tac Courier Journal about Hancock."

"Is if the you are a Republican, Mr. Jackso I"

"I left the Republican party about six years ago, and